AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 682 Published by THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY New York City Dec. 30, 1933

59.57, 7 (7)

SOME NORTH AMERICAN DIPTERA

By C. H. Curran

In this paper, descriptions are given of four apparently undescribed species, together with keys to genera and new synonymy. The types are in The American Museum of Natural History.

Dolichopidæ

Gymnopternus Loew

During recent years this genus has been considered a synonym of *Hercostomus* Loew or at most a subgenus. Originally it was based upon the non-convergence of the third and fourth longitudinal veins, a character that has been found to be unsatisfactory in some instances, since some of the species are difficult to place. However, there is a supplementary character found in the presence of short, fine hairs on the hypopleura above the hind coxae, and I now regard *Gymnopternus* as quite distinct from *Hercostomus*, which lacks these hairs. Previously I had accepted the synonymy of the two genera.

No satisfactory key for the separation of the species exists, and this is considered sufficient justification for the publication of the one that follows. In its preparation I have had available a large number of species determined by Mr. Van Duzee, and I have every reason to suppose that the identifications are correct since he has examined the Loew types. A few of the described species are not available, and it is possible that more satisfactory characters could be found for the separation of some species. The matter is further complicated because the females of some forms are unknown, so that in many cases only the males can be identified with any degree of certainty.

During the preparation of the key, the synonymy of three species came to light, as follows.

Gymnopternus nigribarbus Loew

Loew, 1861, 'Neue Beitr.,' VIII, p. 35.
G. phyllophorus Loew, 1866, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., X, p. 45.

There can be no doubt that these two names represent the two sexes of one species. *G. nigribarbus* was described from the female and *phyllo-*

phorus from the male. The species is common and widely distributed in the eastern United States and Canada.

Gymnopternus californicus Van Duzee

Van Duzee, 1920, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., X, p. 48.
Hercostomus vanduzeei Curran, 1930, Can. Ent., LXII, p. 287.

A comparison of specimens of *californicus* from Colorado, determined by Van Duzee, with the types of *vanduzeei* proves that the two names apply to the same species.

Gymnopternus scotias Loew

Loew, 1861, 'Neue Beitr.,' VIII, p. 29.
Hercostomus (*Gymnopternus*) *browni* Van Duzee, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 599, p. 18.

Types of *browni* agree exactly with specimens of *scotias* Loew. Van Duzee compared *browni* with *tristis* Loew, but failed to connect the long pubescence on the third antennal segment with the similar condition prevailing in *scotias*. *G. scotias* is widely distributed in the north from Manitoba eastward and is recorded from as far south as New Jersey.

Table of Species

1.—Antennae wholly black.....22.
Antennae partly yellowish or reddish.....2.
2.—Mesonotum luteous.....47.
Mesonotum metallic green.....3.
3.—Abdominal venter mostly yellow.....4.
Abdominal venter brown on basal half or more.....6.
4.—Anterior coxae with scarcely evident short hairs.....*minutus* Loew.
Anterior coxae with quite conspicuous fine hairs under high magnification...5.
5.—The hairs on the anterior coxae are black; male genitalia short and enlarged. *crassicauda* Loew.
The hairs on the anterior coxae are almost all yellow; male genitalia long and moderately slender.....*ventralis* Loew.
6.—Males.....7.
Females.....16.
7.—Genital lamellae reddish or yellowish.....8.
Genital lamellae black; legs yellow, the tarsi mostly blackish....*albiceps* Loew.
8.—Arista lamellate.....9.
Arista simple.....10.
9.—Hypopygium almost so long as the abdomen (*phyllophorus* Loew). *nigribarbus* Loew.
Hypopygium not half as long as the abdomen.....*mirificus* Melander.
10.—Posterior femora with a brownish apical spot above.....*exilis* Loew.
Posterior femora wholly yellowish.....11.

11.—Third antennal segment almost or quite twice as long as wide....12.
Third antennal segment little longer than wide....14.
12.—Arista situated near the base of the third segment....13.
Arista situated beyond the middle of the third segment....*subulatus* Loew.
13.—Coxae entirely yellow....*debilis* Loew.
Middle coxae brownish on the outer surface....13*a*.
13*a*.—Third antennal segment pointed at apex....*opacus* Loew.
Third antennal segment rounded at apex....*pallidiciliatus* Van Duzee.
14.—Posterior tarsi blackened from the tip of the first segment....*laevigatus* Loew.
Posterior tarsi but little darkened, becoming reddish brown apically....15.
15.—Scutellum without short hairs....*politus* Loew.
Scutellum with short hairs....*parvicornis* Loew.
16.—Posterior femora with a brown apical spot above....*exilis* Loew.
Posterior femora wholly yellow....17.
17.—Face with short hairs below....18.
Face without hairs below....18*a*.
18.—Face narrow; front white with bluish color showing through....*politus* Loew.
Face wide; front grayish white....*nigribarbus* Loew.[1]
18*a*.—Squamal cilia black....19.
Squamal cilia yellow....*pallidiciliatus* Van Duzee.
19.—Middle coxae wholly pale yellow....*debilis* Loew.
Middle coxae brownish on the outer side....20.
20.—Wings smoky; length, about 5 mm....*albiceps* Loew.
Wings cinereous hyaline; length less than 4 mm....21.
21.—Arista arising at the middle of the third antennal segment....*opacus* Loew.
Arista arising at the apical third of the third antennal segment....*subulatus* Loew.
22.—At least one pair of femora wholly black or nearly so....37.
Femora reddish, the posterior pair sometimes darkened apically....23.
23.—Anterior coxae wholly yellow or with very small black spot at base....29.
Anterior coxae at least broadly blackish basally....24.
24.—Anterior coxae almost wholly blackish....26.
Anterior coxae blackish on not more than the basal half....25.
25.—Apical segment of anterior tarsi moderately broadened in male.
subdilatatus Loew.
Anterior tarsi simple in both sexes....*meniscus* Loew.
26.—Mesonotum violaceous....*spectabilis* Loew.
Mesonotum not violaceous....27.
27.—Lamellae of male genitalia black or brownish....52.
Lamellae of male genitalia yellow....28.
28.—Basal segment of posterior tarsi yellowish on basal half....*coxalis* Loew.
Posterior tarsi wholly black....*anarmostus* Melander.
29.—Posterior tarsi entirely blackish; genital lamellae yellowish....*humilis* Loew.
Posterior tarsi broadly reddish basally or the genital lamellae black....30.
30.—Front densely pollinose, the ground color not bluish....31.
Front moderately white pollinose, the blue ground color visible beneath the pollen; genital lamellae yellowish....*lividifrons* Van Duzee.

---

[1] *G. mirificus* Melander probably comes here.

31.—Face whitish....32.
Face yellowish pollinose; tarsi wholly yellow....*exiguus* Loew.
32.—Male genital lamellae black....48.
Male genital lamellae yellowish....33.
33.—Posterior tarsi blackish from the tip of the basal segment....*currani* Van Duzee.
Posterior tarsi brownish red from the tip of the first segment or gradually becoming reddish brown apically....34.
34.—Posterior tarsi entirely yellow in ground color....*difficilis* Loew.
Posterior tarsi darkened at least apically....35.
35.—Mesonotum, from anterior view, with grayish pollen....*lunifer* Loew.
Mesonotum with brownish pollen....36.
36.—Posterior tarsi reddish brown from tip of first segment....*despicatus* Loew.
Posterior tarsi darkened apically....♀ *frequens* Loew.
37.—Posterior tibiae black on apical half or more....38.
Posterior tibiae yellowish on basal three-fourths or more....42.
38.—Face with black, rather coarse hairs below....39.
Face of male without, of female with fine, pale hairs below....40.
39.—Face with stout bristly hairs below; legs wholly black (*vanduzeei* Curran).
californicus Van Duzee.
Face with stout, short hairs below; anterior four tibiae yellow.
tibialis Van Duzee.
40.—Face of male black, of female with fine pale hairs below....*nigrifacies* Van Duzee.
Face whitish pollinose (females unknown)....41.
41.—Tarsi wholly blackish from tip of first segment; posterior tibiae wholly black except on the basal third above (Colorado)....*brevipes* Van Duzee.
Tarsi paler, the posterior tibiae more extensively reddish (North Carolina).
tenuicauda Van Duzee.
42.—Third antennal segment elongate (in the female short) and with long pubescence (*browni* Van Duzee)....*scotias* Loew.
Third antennal segment short and with inconspicuous pubescence in both sexes....43.
43.—Face with short black hairs below; genital lamellae mostly black...
barbatulus Loew.
Face of male without black hairs below....44.
44.—Face of male black or brown....45.
Face of male whitish....46.
45.—Genital lamellae yellow....49.
Genital lamellae black; posterior tarsi wholly black....*tristis* Loew.
46.—Genital lamellae black; length about 4 mm....50.
Genital lamellae mostly yellowish; length about 3 mm...*ovaticornis* Van Duzee.
47.—Hair and bristles black; male genitalia and ovipositor black; third antennal segment of male rounded apically....*maculiventris* Van Duzee.
Hair yellow, the bristles black; male genitalia and ovipositor yellow; third antennal segment of male sharply pointed....*flavus* Loew.
48.—Posterior femora with black apical band....*annulatus* Van Duzee.
Posterior femora wholly yellowish....51.
49.—Posterior tarsi wholly black....*singularis* Van Duzee.
Posterior tarsi yellow, becoming dark apically....*flavitarsis* Van Duzee.

50.—Genital lamellae crescent-shaped with a truncate protuberance at the middle. *robustus* Van Duzee.
Genital lamellae crescent-shaped, without protuberance. . *nigricoxa* Van Duzee.
51.—Posterior tarsi usually brownish almost to their base; the genital lamellae crescent-shaped; face of female with whitish hairs below. *obtusicauda* Van Duzee.
Posterior tarsi only slightly darkening apically in ground color; genital lamellae strongly convex apically; face of female bare, without hairs below. *frequens* Loew.
52.—Face of male brownish, of female brown above. . . . . *chalcochrus* Loew.
Face of male white. . . . . *vernaculus* Van Duzee.

CAMPSICNEMUS Walker

KEY TO MALES

1.—Middle tibiae not or scarcely swollen. . . . . 2.
Middle tibiae with at least the basal half swollen, often greatly enlarged. . . . 5.
2.—Middle tibiae mostly or wholly black and somewhat flattened. . . . . 3.
Middle tibiae yellowish, not flattened. . . . . 4.
3.—Femora mostly yellow (Colorado). . . . . *arcuatus* Van Duzee.
Femora mostly black (California). . . . . *nigripes* Van Duzee.
4.—Last section of fourth vein with brownish spot; front tarsi simple (widespread). *degener* Wheeler.
Last section of fourth vein without spot; basal segment of front tarsi very short and with an appendage more than half as long as the tarsus (Alaska, Ontario, Maine). . . . . *americanus* Van Duzee.
5.—Middle tibiae moderately thickened on the basal half, not greatly deformed (widespread). . . . . *hirtipes* Loew.
Middle tibiae greatly thickened and deformed. . . . . 6.
6.—Middle tibiae with a strong, narrow lobe on the anterior surface near the apex. . 7.
Middle tibiae without such lobe. . . . . 8.
7.—Legs entirely metallic green and black; lobe of middle tibia not widened apically. . . . . *vanduzeei*, n. sp.
Legs mostly reddish; lobe of middle tibia widened apically. . *philoctetes* Wheeler.
8.—Basal segment of the middle tarsi U-shaped (Wyoming). . . . *thersites* Wheeler.
Basal segment of the middle tarsi not U-shaped. . . . . 9.
9.—Front coxae mostly blackish; middle tibiae with long bristles dorsally and ventrally (Maine). . . . . *wheeleri* Van Duzee.
Front coxae mostly reddish; middle tibiae without long bristles on the dorsal surface except at the apex (western). . . . . *claudicans* Loew.

KEY TO FEMALES[1]

1.—Legs wholly blackish. . . . . 2.
Femora or tibiae mostly reddish. . . . . 3.
2.—(California). . . . . *nigripes* Van Duzee.[2]
(Hudson Bay). . . . . *vanduzeei*, n. sp.[2]

[1] *C. arcuatus* Van Duzee is omitted.
[2] Females of these species are unknown.

3.—All the femora blackish, with the apices broadly reddish; last section of fourth vein with conspicuous brown spot ..... *oedipus* Wheeler.
Femora mostly reddish, at least one pair almost entirely reddish or the last section of the fourth vein without strong brown spot ..... 4.
4.—Antennae wholly black ..... 5.
Basal antennal segment broadly yellow below ..... *americanus* Van Duzee.
5.—Last section of fourth vein with scarcely a trace of brown spot near basal fourth ..... 6.
Last section of fourth vein with distinct brownish spot near basal fourth .... 7.
6.—Front coxae wholly yellowish ..... *hirtipes* Loew.
Front coxae at least broadly blackish basally on outer surface ..... 10.
7.—Hair and bristles of front coxae yellow ..... *degener* Wheeler.
Bristles of front coxae black ..... 8.
8.—Front coxae wholly yellow ..... *claudicans* Loew.
Front coxae broadly black basally, at least on the outer surface ..... 9.
9.—Mesonotum with violaceous reflections; spot on fourth vein strong. *wheeleri* Van Duzee.
Mesonotum without violaceous reflections; spot on fourth vein weak. *philoctetes* Wheeler.
10.—Front coxae all blackish ..... *thersites* Wheeler.
Front coxae mostly reddish, at least on the inner half ..... *philoctetes* Wheeler.

Campsicnemus vanduzeei, new species

Similar to *philoctetes* Wheeler but with wholly blackish legs. Length, 2 mm.

MALE.—Front shining blackish green, bluish below; occipital hair black. Face very narrow, brown pollinose, shining green immediately below the antennae. Palpi dark brown, with black hair. Antennae brown; third segment small, subcordate, the arista sub-basal.

Thorax bronze-black, in some lights strongly metallic, the dorsum thinly brown pollinose; pleura brownish gray. Scutellum with bluish reflections.

Legs blackish, the middle tibiae green. Anterior and posterior legs simple, the middle tibiae enormously enlarged. Middle femora with a row of numerous, short black bristles on either edge of the lower surface. Middle tibiae very broad, widest at the basal third, toward the posterior edge with a row of four erect bristles on the apical two-thirds, the bristle nearest the apex weak; behind the upper bristle with a weaker one and on the apical fourth of the posterior edge with a row of quite short, weak bristles; beyond the middle close to the anterior edge with a low swelling bearing a cluster of very short bristles and in front of these on the median third with three or four fine bristles; beyond the setose swelling the tibia is rather deeply excavated and a flat, apically rounded process projects forward at the apical end of the concavity, while the apex of the tibia is angularly produced in front. The color of the tibia changes near the middle to bronze and near the apex to brown, the anterior and apical lobes being brown; the basal third is convex and hairy above, the dorsal surface beyond this more or less concave and glabrous except as noted. First segment of the middle tarsi rather strongly concave above, at the base with a small shining black tubercle, the apex produced as a shining black lobe to beyond the middle of the second segment; along the upper surface just in front of the middle with a thin,

moderately high ridge extending from the basal third of the segment almost to the apex of the lobe, and in front of this on a much lower level a row of short, contiguous hairs; behind, the segment bears a row of six or seven moderately long, fine bristles. Second segment practically simple, perhaps slightly shorter than the third.

Wings with brown tinge. Knob of halteres yellow.

Abdomen dark greenish, thinly brown pollinose, the venter more grayish. Genitalia small, the appendages with short white hair.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, and paratype, male, Churchill, Manitoba, August, 1932 (V. E. Shelford).

Campsicnemus crassitibia Van Duzee

VAN DUZEE, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 439, p. 1.

The type of this species is before me and an examination proves that it is not a *Campsicnemus* but belongs to *Peleropeodes* Wheeler and is a synonym of the species described by Van Duzee as *Kophosoma brevis*.

Ephydridae

Diclasiopa frontalis, new species

Front opaque black; face and lunule silvery white, the orbits brownish and cinereous. Length, 2.5 to 3 mm.

FEMALE.—Front opaque black, the middle broadly brownish in some lights; two pairs of frontals, the upper pair strong and divergent, the anterior pair weaker and proclinate; ocellars of moderate length, the postocellars long; verticals and outer verticals long. Occiput brownish pollinose; cheeks grayish, with a strong bristle behind. Face with a row of bristles on either side and a row of hairs immediately outside, the hairs not easily seen in some views; about four of the bristles strong. Proboscis and palpi brown; antennae black.

Thorax black, moderately brown pollinose, the pleura and metanotum with gray shading; three pairs of dorsocentrals, one situated in front of the suture; two pairs of scutellars and a hair on either side; one sternopleural.

Legs blackish; trochanters and immediate knees rather dull reddish; apices of the tibiae and the tarsi reddish, the apical tarsal segment brownish. Middle femora with an incomplete row of short bristles above.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the veins pale brownish; posterior cross-vein slightly recurrent, almost straight. Squamae brownish red. Halteres sulphur yellow.

Abdomen black, rather shining, thinly brownish pollinose, the venter with more evident, paler pollen.

TYPES.—Holotype, female, Natashquan, Quebec, August 1, 1929. Paratypes: two females, Thunder River, Quebec, August 19, 1930, all collected by W. J. Brown. The holotype is in the Canadian National Collection.

Superficially this species is remarkably like *Hydrellia formosa* Loew, but the presence of the spine on the second antennal segment distinguishes it and it evidently belongs to *Diclasciopa*. However, the known species of *Diclasiopa* evidently have only two pairs of dorsocentrals,

so the species may differ generically. The face is quite as in *Hydrellia* except for the secondary row of hairs on the sides.

EPHYDRA Fallén

A key to the Nearctic species of this genus is given herewith in the hope that it may assist in the determination of the species. It is by no means certain that the number of species included in the key should be recognized, since it is possible that some of them represent color varieties. Some of the species possess very distinct genital characters in the males, while others show less evident differences. The males of *salina* Curran and *hians* Say have very similar genitalia but there are some small differences that are apparently constant, and these, together with color differences, and other structural characters of more or less importance appear to indicate that two species are involved. This same condition apparently exists in the case of *millbrae* Jones, *pectinulata* Cresson, and *niveiceps* Cresson, although there is always the possibility that the male genitalia will prove to be quite distinct in these species. The color of the legs is fairly constant, but not always so, as Aldrich has found specimens of *millbrae* with wholly reddish legs. The front tarsi of the males are usually somewhat modified, in some cases having an elongate, shallow groove posteriorly near the base, in others being shortened or bearing distinctive groups of hairs.

TABLE OF SPECIES

1.—Five pairs of dorsocentrals.....3.
Six pairs of dorsocentrals.....2.
2.—Face deep cinnamon-brown.....*salina* Curran.
Face grayish or brownish yellow.....*hians* Say.
3.—Femora blackish or green with at most the apices or bases reddish.....4.
Femora much more extensively reddish.....*subopaca* Loew.
4.—Posterior cross-vein directed at least slightly toward the apex of the wing, the discal cell longer in front.....5.
Posterior cross-vein recurrent, the discal cell shortest in front..*gracilis* Packard.
5.—Tibiae more than half yellowish or reddish.....9.
Tibiae more or less reddish basally, but blackish or greenish on apical two-thirds or more.....6.
6.—Tarsi bright yellow.....*auripes* Aldrich.
Tarsi blackish, brownish, or with reddish bases.....7.
7.—Posterior cross-vein very oblique and sinuate.....*hians* Say.
Posterior cross-vein slightly oblique and almost straight.....8.
8.—Front, from anterior view, wholly brown pollinose.....*obscuripes* Loew.
Front, from anterior view, with only the sides and a median vitta brownish. *austrina* Coquillett.

9.—Face rich, brownish yellow ..... *millbrae* Jones.
Face cinereous white or white ..... 10.
10.—Occipital cilia developing into two or three stout bristles near the oral margin. *pectinulata* Cresson.
Occipital cilia developing only a single strong bristle close to the oral margin..11.
11.—Tarsi wholly blackish; mesonotum brown ..... *obscuripes* Loew.
Tarsi reddish with dark apices ..... *niveiceps* Cresson.

Tetanoceridae

Renocera Hendel

The following key separates the Nearctic species.

Table of Species

1.—Front with two pairs of bristles 2
Front with a single pair of bristles in addition to the ocellars ..... 4.
2.—Cheeks nearly as wide as the eye-height ..... 3.
Cheeks half as wide as the eye-height ..... *pacifica*, n. sp.
3.—Third antennal segment subquadrate; posterior cross-vein recurrent. *quadrilineata* Melander.
Third antennal segment oval, twice as long as wide; posterior cross-vein transverse ..... *johnsoni* Cresson.
4.—Arista loosely plumose or pubescent ..... 5.
Arista densely plumose to the tip; third antennal segment tapering to the rounded apex ..... *longipes* Loew.
5.—Arista short pubescent; no shining stripe along the line of the frontal bristle. *brevis* Cresson.
Arista short plumose; front with shining stripes laterally ..... 6.
6.—Apical two tarsal segments black; mesonotum not vittate; cheeks one-fourth as wide as the eye-height ..... *amanda* Cresson.
Apical tarsal segment black; mesonotum vittate, cheeks one-half as wide as the eye-height ..... *cyathiformis* Melander.

Renocera pacifica, new species

Differs from both *quadrilineata* Melander and *johnsoni* Cresson in having only the apical segment of the front tarsi black and much narrower cheeks. Length, 6 mm.

Female.—Head yellowish, the face, lower half of the cheeks and narrow frontal orbits white pollinose, the occiput, ocellar triangle and lateral frontal stripes with dull ochreous pollen. Front, measured from the base of the verticals to the anterior margin, wider than long, the sides gently converging anteriorly; lateral and median frontal stripes brownish in ground color, the median one narrow and extending almost to the anterior margin, slightly wider near the ocelli and with a slight whitish sheen, the front dull; two frontal bristles on either side, the hair rather sparse; ocellars, post-ocellars and the verticals and outer verticals strong. Occiput with a white spot on either side above the neck; hair black; a row of three fine bristles below running from a point near the neck to the oral margin. Cheeks half as wide as the eye-height, with short hairs on the lower half. Proboscis reddish; palpi yellowish, with fine hairs

basally and bristly hairs on the apical half, the hair sparse except basally. Antennae dark orange; third segment mostly brownish on the outer side, oval, about one-half longer than wide; arista black, short plumose to the tip.

Thorax luteous, the mesonotum with six narrow brown vittae, the median pair abbreviated in front and widening posteriorly, the sublateral pair abbreviated in front and behind and interrupted at the suture, the lateral pair lying above the root of the wings and extending narrowly above the notopleura almost to the humeri. Mesonotum with luteous or dull ochraceous pollen, the pleura with cinereous pollen on the lower half, rather ferruginous above. Two pairs of dorsocentrals; sternopleura haired but without bristles; mesopleura and pteropleura bare. Scutellum brownish red, with pale border, the disc with fine hairs; four marginal bristles.

Legs reddish, the apical segment of the tarsi black; anterior femora with a row of four anterodorsal bristles on the apical third, the posterior pair with a row of two or three on the apical fourth; middle femora with only the single anterior bristle near the apical third.

Wings rather luteous, becoming grayish posteriorly, the cross-veins bordered with brown. Squamae cinereous white, with pale yellow fringe. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen rusty reddish, the disc somewhat darkened, moderately shining and thinly reddish-brown pollinose; fifth segment with two or three bristles apically on the sides.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Boiler Bay, Oregon, May 18, 1930 (J. Wilcox).

Muscidae

Megaphthalma Becker

BECKER, 1894, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., XXXIX, p. 105.

In North America there are three species belonging to this genus. The genotype is *Cordylura pallida* Fallén.

TABLE OF SPECIES

1.—Scutellum with four strong marginals ..... 3.
Scutellum with a single pair of marginal bristles ..... 2.

2.—Mesonotum with four strong, brown vittae ..... *pallida* Fallén.
Mesonotum with scarcely a trace of vittae ..... *americana* Malloch.

3.—Face opaque blackish, the front usually of the same color in the male; first vein setulose apically ..... *wilcoxi*, n. sp.
Face yellowish in ground color; first vein wholly bare .... *unilineata* Zetterstedt.

Megaphthalma pallida Fallén

Cordylura pallida FALLÉN, 1819, 'Dipt. Suec.,' Scatomyzidae, p. 8.

This species agrees well with *americana* Malloch, but the mesonotum is mostly black, the dark vittae sometimes being fused. I know of no American records.

Megaphthalma americana Malloch

MALLOCH, 1924, Pan-Pac. Ent., I, p. 14.

Originally described from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Pennsylvania, I have examined specimens from the following localities: Megantic, Quebec, June (Curran); Keremeos, British Columbia, June (C. Garrett); Bashbish Falls, Mass., June, Chester, Mass., August, and Glen House, New Hampshire, July (C. W. Johnson); and Electric Lake, Colorado, June 28–30, 1919 (F. E. Lutz).

Megaphthalma unilineata Zetterstedt

Cordylura unilineata ZETTERSTEDT, 1838, 'Ins. Lappon.,' p. 727.

Male and female, Low Bush, Ontario, August (N. K. Bigelow); female, Flinsberg, Germany. I have also seen specimens from Alaska.

Megapthalma wilcoxi, new species

A very striking species in the male sex owing to the deep black face and front, although the front is rarely but little darkened. Distinguished in both sexes by the presence of two pairs of scutellar bristles and the setulose first vein. Length, 4.25 to 5.5 mm.

MALE.—Reddish yellow except parts of the head. Front normally opaque black, except along the orbits above, the parafrontals whitish, the whole front with a whitish sheen when seen from in front; five pairs of frontals, the anterior two convergent, middle pair proclinate, the upper two divergent; ocellars long, the outer verticals about half as long as the verticals; occiput with black bristly hair above and fine pale hair below. Cheeks one-third as wide as the eye-height, mostly dull black, with whitish sheen. Face dull black, with whitish sheen from some views. Proboscis yellowish, more or less brown apically; palpi yellow, with some short, coarse black hairs apically. Antennae dull black, the basal segments reddish; arista short pubescent. In one specimen the face and front are brownish instead of black, the color becoming brownish red on the upper part of the front.

Mesonotum with yellowish, the pleura with whitish pollen; four to six dorsocentrals, the acrostical hairs in two or three irregular rows. Scutellum with two pairs of hairs in addition to the four bristles. Propleura haired; a single strong sternopleural; prothoracic and stigmatic bristles present.

Legs wholly pale, the hair yellow except on the tarsi, the bristles black.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the veins luteous, becoming yellow basally. Squamae and fringe pale yellowish. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen shining, with rather long, whitish hair. Genitalia large, the outer forceps with a very large, hemicircular emargination on the inner side.

FEMALE.—Face, front, and cheeks wholly pale in ground color. Apices of the abdominal segments narrowly blackish except on the middle of the dorsum, the tip of the ovipositor black.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, allotype, female, and six paratypes (males), Aneroid Lake, Blue Mts., Oregon, 7500 ft., July 23, 1929 (H. A. Scullen), received from Mr. J. Wilcox.